

1. The chain of infection includes all of the following *except* a:
 - A) source
 - B) host
 - C) disinfectant
 - D) transmission method
2. Centrifuging an uncapped tube of urine is most likely to produce a/an:
 - A) electrical shock
 - B) broken tube
 - C) unbalancing
 - D) aerosol
3. The guideline that tells laboratory personnel to consider all patients as possible carriers of blood-borne pathogens is called:
 - A) Urinalysis Precautions
 - B) Blood-borne pathogen precautions
 - C) Universal Precautions
 - D) Body fluid precautions
4. The CDC recommends that Universal Precautions be followed when encountering:
 - A) specimens containing visible blood
 - B) patients who are infected with blood-borne pathogens
 - C) all body fluid specimens
 - D) specimens that may produce aerosols
5. The CDC guideline that considers all moist body substances to be potentially infectious is:
 - A) Universal Precautions
 - B) Body fluid precautions
 - C) Body substance isolation
 - D) Health-care personnel standards
6. The Occupational Exposure to Blood-borne Pathogens Standard is:
 - A) a guideline developed by OSHA
 - B) an additional precaution associated with urinalysis
 - C) a guideline recommended by the CDC
 - D) a law enforced by OSHA
7. A laboratory worker who observes a red rash on the hands following the removal of gloves should:
 - A) avoid wearing gloves for 2 days
 - B) wash the hands with antimicrobial soap
 - C) apply cortisone cream to the hands
 - D) avoid wearing latex gloves in the future

8. Plexiglas shields are used in the urinalysis laboratory when specimens are being:
- A) poured into tubes
 - B) uncapped
 - C) centrifuged
 - D) both A and B
9. A urine specimen received in a container with a contaminated exterior:
- A) should be relabeled
 - B) may be rejected
 - C) may be mislabeled
 - D) should be poured into a clean container
10. Lab coats worn in urinalysis should:
- A) be worn loosely over uniforms
 - B) have short sleeves
 - C) be completely buttoned
 - D) be worn at all times while at work
11. Proper handwashing includes all of the following *except*:
- A) rubbing to create a lather
 - B) using warm water
 - C) rinsing hands in a downward position
 - D) using a paper towel to turn on the water
12. The acceptable method for disposing of urine specimens is:
- A) autoclaving in the container
 - B) pouring down the sink
 - C) placing the specimen in a biohazard bag
 - D) diluting with sodium hypochlorite
13. Disinfection of the sink in the urinalysis laboratory is performed:
- A) on a daily basis
 - B) when a positive bilirubin is detected
 - C) following an accidental spill
 - D) using dilute hydrochloric acid
14. Safety precautions observed in the urinalysis laboratory include all of the following *except*:
- A) wearing goggles or a face shield
 - B) checking tube balance in the centrifuge
 - C) centrifuging only uncapped tubes
 - D) wearing a fluid-resistant lab coat

15. The source, method of transmission, and host are:
- A) steps in the urinalysis
 - B) components of the chain of infection
 - C) problems encountered in urinalysis
 - D) considerations in urine specimen transport
16. All laboratory workers must avoid:
- A) changing gloves that are soiled
 - B) centrifuging conical tubes
 - C) moving puncture-resistant containers
 - D) manually recapping needles
17. Before using a water hose on a burning chemical cabinet, a firefighter would check the:
- A) NFPA symbol
 - B) MSDS
 - C) Chemical Hygiene Plan
 - D) OSHA manual
18. Information concerning the health hazards, flammability, and reactivity of a chemical can be obtained from the:
- A) MSDS
 - B) NFPA symbol
 - C) CDC
 - D) both A and B
19. When frequently working with which of the following hazards do personnel wear badges for protection?
- A) Biological
 - B) Chemical
 - C) Radiation
 - D) Explosive
20. When encountering a person experiencing an electrical shock, the first thing to do is:
- A) turn off the circuit breaker
 - B) lower the person's head
 - C) use the fire blanket
 - D) move the person away from the electrical object
21. When a fire is discovered in the laboratory, do all of the following *except*:
- A) activate the fire alarm
 - B) evacuate the area using the stairs
 - C) use an appropriate fire extinguisher
 - D) leave the door open when evacuating

22. The RACE system is used when encountering a/an:
- A) fire
 - B) chemical spill
 - C) electrical shock
 - D) needlestick
23. Items in the laboratory that must be securely fastened to a nonmovable object are:
- A) biohazard containers
 - B) compressed gas cylinders
 - C) chemical spill kits
 - D) radiation detectors
24. The most commonly available fire extinguisher is a type:
- A) A
 - B) B
 - C) C
 - D) ABC
25. The first thing to do when using a fire extinguisher is to:
- A) point the nozzle
 - B) pull the pin
 - C) protect the patient samples
 - D) position the extinguisher
26. Personnel in the urinalysis laboratory are best protected from blood-borne pathogen exposure when following Universal Precautions.
- A) True
 - B) False
27. It is not necessary to change gloves when performing tasks on the same patient.
- A) True
 - B) False
28. OSHA requires employers to provide free immunization for HBV to workers in urinalysis.
- A) True
 - B) False
29. Hands should be washed before and after testing each urine specimen.
- A) True
 - B) False
30. A paper towel used to absorb a urine spill is discarded in a biohazard container
- A) True
 - B) False

31. It is acceptable to recap a needle on a syringe containing urine, but not blood.
A) True
B) False
32. Only nontoxic chemicals can be pipetted by mouth.
A) True
B) False
33. The MSDS should be provided to laboratories by chemical manufacturers or vendors.
A) True
B) False
34. Electrical current can pass through glass and wood.
A) True
B) False
35. Flammable chemicals can be stored in explosion-proof refrigerators.
A) True
B) False
36. When lifting heavy objects, laboratory workers should bend their knees.
A) True
B) False

Use the following to answer questions 37-40:

Match the burning material with the type of fire:

Type A
Type B
Type C
Type D

37. Electrical

38. Organic chemicals

39. Combustible metals

40. Wood

Use the following to answer questions 41-44:

Match the following safety hazards with the possible injury:

Carcinogen exposure

Strained back

Viral infection

Shock

41. Biological

42. Chemical

43. Electrical

44. Physical

45. State the three components of the chain of infection.

46. Who is responsible for laundering nondisposable lab coats?

47. When gloves are removed, what is the next action taken?

48. When washing the hands, for what two activities is a paper towel used?

49. Name two blood-borne pathogens.

50. What document does OSHA require all laboratories using hazardous chemicals to have on file?

51. What are the diamond-shaped, color-coded labels placed on chemical cabinets in the urinalysis lab called?

52. A laboratorian who is pregnant should avoid areas designated by what hazard symbol?

53. Describe the type of shoes that should be worn in the laboratory.

Answer Key

1. C
2. D
3. C
4. A
5. C
6. D
7. D
8. D
9. B
10. C
11. D
12. B
13. A
14. C
15. B
16. D
17. A
18. D
19. C
20. A
21. D
22. A
23. B
24. D
25. B
26. B
27. B
28. A
29. B
30. A
31. B
32. B
33. A
34. B
35. A
36. A
37. Type C
38. Type B
39. Type D
40. Type A
41. Viral infection
42. Carcinogen exposure
43. Shock
44. Strained back

- 45. Source, transmission method, and host
- 46. Employer
- 47. Handwashing
- 48. Drying the hands and turning off the water
- 49. HBV, HCV, and HIV
- 50. chemical hygiene plan
- 51. NFPA symbols
- 52. Radiation
- 53. Comfortable, closed-toe